The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers at 15 cents a week; or $15 per year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months, postage pre-paid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., addressed to COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family, $1.50 per year.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 Issues), $1.50; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage paid; one copy extra to the getter up of the Club.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1875. NO. 169.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

NNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IDAY NIGHT SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Dark and Disgraceful Scene.

sage of the Pittsburgh Street Car Bill.

urday's Session of Both Branches,

IOPSIS OF SENATOR COOPER'S LICENSE BILL.

VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION.

JOURNMENT TILL TO-DAY.

SENATE.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 13, 1875.

he following passed finally:

act to carry into effect section five of Constitution relative to the salaries of ty officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county sury, in counties containing over one dred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

act authorizing corporations to ge the par value of their shares of capstock.

act fixing a common basis from h to exclude the earnings of miners rsons working in coal mines.

act relating to orphans' courts.

act repealing the proviso in section of an act, entitled "An act to provide he education and maintenance of the itute orphans of deceased soldiers and rs and the destitute children of perarily disabled soldiers and sailors of State," approved the 15th day of May,

act to authorize an additional judge e several courts in the Nineteenth Jud district.

e following were defeated or laid

act supplementary to the act, end "An act relative to railroad comes, passed May 16, A. D. 1861," declarthat said act and its supplements do shall extend to passenger railway panies, and validating all acts done or ceedings had by any passenger railway pany under such act and supplement.

act for the more certain and equal sament of taxes in cities of the second in this Commonwealth.

supplement to an act, entitled "An act ting the cities of this State into three es, regulating the passage of ordis, &c.," approved May 23, A. D. 1874.

e following passed second reading:

act for the establishment of new counin this Commonwealth.

supplement to an act dividing the cit- f this State into three classes and for r purposes, approved May 23, A. D.

e Local Option Repeal bill came up on d reading.

Cooper moved to amend by adding e repealing section a stringent license mbodying the features of the Adair in Ohio. The following is a synopsis e provisions of Mr. Cooper's amend-

e first section of the bill is identical the House bill repealing the Local n law, approved March 27, 1872.

e second section gives authority to the t of Quarter Sessions at the first or d session of each year, to fix by rule a at which applications for license and bjections thereto may be heard; for esent year licenses may be granted e third or any earlier session of the

e third section provides for the classion of inns, hotels and taverns according the valuation of the yearly rental, establishes license fees accordingly, $1,000 where the rental is $10,000 to $150 for the ninth class where the l is under $300 per annum. Provided, n counties containing over 100,000 inno license shall be granted for han $500, and in towns and cities conng over 500 taxables for less than $250. fourth section imposes penalties not han $200 or more than $500, or in deimprisonment not exceeding ninety

A second offense is punishable with 00 fine, a year's imprisonment, and ture of license. Druggists, confecrs and others are subjected to the penalties.

tion fifth gives informers a fifth of the ties and of the proceeds of all forbonds, the residue to go to the public hools.

tion six requires returns from constaf all licensed and unlicensed taverns, n case of "wilful failure" to do so, rs the constables liable to the penalf perjury.

tion seven requires persons who sell to intoxicated persons, whether ild or unlicensed, to pay a reasonable ensation to any person who may care provide for such intoxicated person.

ion eight gives the husband, wife t, child, guardian or employer of any n in the habit of drinking, authority ve written notice not to sell intoxiquor to such person and if any such r be sold to any person within twelve hs of such notice, the vender is made in damages not less than $50 or more $400, to be recovered by suit.

tion nine prohibits non-residents of state from engaging in the sale of r, or peddlers or traveling agents sellr non-residents, in any manner whatr, by contract or otherwise.

tion ten provides for the cancella- bonds given by tavern keepers, and lease of sureties.

ion eleven requires bonds from tavern rs in $3,000 with sureties for the pay- of any damages which may be re- ed under the provisions of the act or laws of the State in regard to the sale oxicating drinks.

ion twelve prohibits sales of liquor ection days or Sundays or to any percisibly intoxicated."

ion thirteen gives husband, wife, t, child, employer, teacher or guarauthority to recover whatever damay have been sustained by him or ither in person, property or means of , by reason of the sale of liquor to erson.

ion fourteen imposes penalties rangon three to six months' imprisonand fines ranging from $200 to $500, y violation of the license law.

ion fifteen provides that any e heretofore granted shall not be inted by the act, and none of its proas shall authorize the manufacture or f any intoxicating liquors in any city, y, borough or township having local cial prohibitory laws.

Yerkes' moved to strike out all exhe repealing section.

question was debated by Messrs. r, McKinley, Davis, Crouse and Ruopposition. They insisted that if ption must be repealed, the repeal t be accompanied by a stringent li- law.

McKinley maintained that it was unad in bad faith to counties that had against license, in 1873, to now re- e local option principle and force a e law on them.

Wood favored repeal, and other cratic Senators took the same d.

Yerkes motion, which would have e effect of repealing local option, st—17 to 29; the Republicans, except an, voting in the negative, and the crats, except Rockwell, in the ative.

bill was laid over that the amendmight be printed.

Boom bill was received from the and referred to the General Judi- Committee, who will report it with a ve recommendation.

urned.

HOUSE.

House remained in session till seven this morning, having been in con- s session over twelve hours.

Pipe Line bill was reached after mid- Mr. Christy being in the chair. On n of Mr. Hasson, it was postponed till orning—yeas 101, nays 62.

Pittsburgh Street Car bill was passed past three—yeas 125, nays 8.

ons to adjourn, and other dilatory s were made to prevent the Boom on being reached. At about the lights were turned off, risty sat in the chair. Several s of intense excitement followed most total darkness, during the nerve of Mr. Christy prevented st disgraceful scenes. He plied the vigorously, and called on members ntain their dignity as Representa-

His coolness and decision restored until the lights were turned on.

Boom bill was read a third time, and y motions were again interposed and down. Mr. Mitchell represented ponents of the bill, and Mr. Wolfe nds.

six o'clock this morning it passed ading until seven o'clock, when it ned until nine o'clock.

House met again at nine o'clock. following passed finally:

act to make appropriations for the ivania State Lunatic Hospital at burg.

to provide for the appointment of Board of Centennial Managers for the International Exhibition of the year 1876, and make appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

An act granting a pension to Josiah Brinard, of East Vincent township, Chester county.

An act to continue the pension of George Robinson, of Perry county.

An act appropriating five thousand dollars to the public hospital of the city of Erie, for the purpose of improving and completing its buildings.

An act making an appropriation for State normal schools.

An act appropriating the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the Western University of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of erecting workshop, &c., to be used in giving mechanical instruction in mechanical arts.

An act for the relief of Jacob Idle, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act appropriating certain surplus bounty funds in the townships of North Addington and South Addington, in Luzerne county, to school purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and enlarging the buildings to accommodate an additional number of pupils.

An act authorizing the burgess and town council of each of the several boroughs throughout the Commonwealth to levy and collect a gas and water tax.

The Senate amendments to the following bills were concurred in:

An act repealing the proviso in section first of an act, entitled An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the 15th day of May, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act relating to writs of *quo warranto*, approved June 14, 1836, authorizing writs of *quo warranto* in certain cases.

An act to authorize an additional law judge of the several courts in the Nineteenth Judicial district.

The following were defeated:

Joint resolution for the appointment of a clerk and accountant by the committee of the House to investigate the State Treasury, and to fix their compensation.

An act relating to judgments and stay of executions.

An act to repeal an act relating to fines and forfeited recognizances in the county of Lycoming, approved the 28th day of March, A. D. 1870.

The House adjourned at four P. M., until Monday morning.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1875.

Unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, was called up immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "not" before the word "entitled," so it would read "Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted as Senator from Louisiana," and the question being on the amendment, Mr. EDMUNDS said it was his understanding that the vote should not be taken to-day, and he would not, therefore, ask the Senate to vote now.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, then took the floor and spoke in opposition to the admission of the applicant. He said the Louisiana matter had been discussed up hill and down hill, but if no Senator was ready to speak now, he would say a few words by way of taking his leave of the subject. In the course of his argument he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana recognizing the Kellogg government, and insisted that the court had no jurisdiction whatever in the case. The decision of a State court was not binding upon the Senate. The Senate was the exclusive judge of every question in regard to the election, qualifications and returns of its own members, and that power could not be surrendered. No tribunal under heaven had any authority over the Senate in deciding upon the qualifications of its members. He read from various decisions in support of his position.

Mr. MORTON said the decisions of State courts were binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States in cases involving the Constitution and laws of a State and not involving the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator (Morton) had been away from the bar so long that he had become rusty in the law. He again quoted from various legal authorities to show that the decisions of State courts were not binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MORTON desired to have read certain decisions.

Mr. THURMAN hoped he would not be further interrupted. If the Senator (Morton) desired to read for the purpose of enlightening himself, it would take more time than he (Thurman) could spare. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON then read from decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in support of his argument.

Mr. THURMAN, resuming, referred to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Morton), made a few days ago, to the effect that the action of the President in recognizing the Kellogg government was binding upon the Senate, and said it was just the opposite. It was the decision of the Senate and House of Representatives which was binding on the President—not his decision binding upon Congress.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Ohio had been guilty of discourtesy in accusing him (Morton) of being rusty, though he must say that it was a very rare thing for that Senator to be discourteous. The Senator (Thurman) had also charged him with being ignorant of the law. He then argued that the Senator from Ohio, by his own citations and arguments, had proved himself to be ignorant of the law.

Mr. THURMAN disclaimed any intention of being discourteous, and said if he had been away from the bar as long as the Senator from Indiana, he would not take it as discourteous if any Senator should accuse him of being rusty.

Mr. WHYTE followed in favor of Mr. Edmunds' amendment, and concluding his argument the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned till Monday.

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TO THE COURT OF APPEALS WITH TWEED.

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When Mr. Beecher will testify, is still uncertain, though it is stated that counsel for defense are waiting the passage of an act by the Legislature permitting Mrs. Tilton to testify, and that Mr. Beecher will supplement her testimony.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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A bill has been introduced into the Delaware Legislature to offset the effect of the Civil Rights bill in that State.

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It is Happy Cal Wagner and his ticket agent who were arrested at Montgomery, Ala., last week, for a violation of the Civil Rights bill. The former was discharged and the latter held in $500 bail. The case has caused several theatrical companies to cancel their engagements for that city.

A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Huntington, W. Va., says that Peter King, Buck McGuire, G. B. Haslett, John Thackery and Hugh Swope were drowned at Cotton Hill yesterday morning, by the upsetting of a boat on New river. Their bodies had not been recovered.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAGE RATES ON THIRD CLASS MATTER.

An Unfortunate Error by the Postmaster General.

Transient Newspapers Charged for as Merchandise at His Suggestion,

Though He Intended to Suggest No Such Thing.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT AT PHILADELPHIA DISMISSED.

His Liquor Business Incompatible with His Official Duties.

GENERAL CAMERON'S MEXICAN JAUNT.

No Political Reason, Motive or End in View.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1875.

Postage on Transient Newspapers.

The Postmaster General, after a full consultation with the law officers of his Department, finds that he has no authority to suspend or temporarily evade the provisions of the new law raising the postage on mail matter of the third class, which includes transient newspapers. The Postmaster General is in receipt of intelligence from many of the postoffices, announcing the delay of large numbers of newspapers on account of insufficient postage, and proposes to give directions, hereafter, forward such as had accumulated up to the time of the general announcement of the increased rate. The Postmaster General, in explanation, states that the mistake arose through a misunderstanding of terms. While the subject was under consideration in Congress, in reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, as to whether the transportation of merchandise seriously obstructed the transportation of the mails on railroads, the Postmaster General replied that in his opinion it undoubtedly was the case; whereas he did not intend to be so understood, but was in favor of giving a merchandise transportation business at the same rates for long as short routes. He stated that, as the law had been in operation for so short a time, he did not feel warranted to speak now, he would say a few words by way of taking his leave of the subject. In the course of his argument he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana recognizing the Kellogg government, and insisted that the court had no jurisdiction whatever in the case. The decision of a State court was not binding upon the Senate. The Senate was the exclusive judge of every question in regard to the election, qualifications and returns of its own members, and that power could not be surrendered. No tribunal under heaven had any authority over the Senate in deciding upon the qualifications of its members. He read from various decisions in support of his position.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Ireland.

A MITCHEL MOB IN TIPPERARY.

CORK, March 13.—There was considerable disorder in Tipperary last night, because of the refusal of some of the residents to illuminate their dwellings in honor of the second election of John Mitchel to Parliament. Several houses which were not illuminated were attacked by the mob and sacked. The town is quiet now.

France.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION BILL—PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 13.—The Assembly passed the Military Reorganization bill to-day. A President of the Assembly, in place of Buffet, will be chosen Monday.

England.

A TEN MILLION FAILURE.

LONDON, March 13.—John C. Inthurn & Co., merchants at No. 1 East Indiana avenue, have failed; liabilities, $10,000,000.

Italy.

NO CONUNDRUMS FROM GERMANY.

ROME, March 14.—An official denial is given to the statement in a special dispatch to the London *Times*, of March 11th, that Gemany has sent a note to Italy asking whether she would continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law while he used his liberty for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

ARCHBISHOP'S M'CLOSKEY'S PROMOTION.

ROME, March 14.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has been designated by the Vatican to confer the berretta on Archbishop McCloskey, who will receive the other insignia of the Cardinalate when he visits Rome. Rancolli, the delegate sent to notify the Archbishop of New York of his appointment, is also charged with a mission from the Propaganda in regard to new dioceses in the United States.

Germany.

AN EDITOR PLIES HIS FATE.

BERLIN, March 14.—Herr Kosloleb, formerly editor of the *Germania*, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He has fled from Germany.

THE POPE'S ANSWER TO GERMAN BISHOPS.

LONDON, March 14.—A Berlin special to the *Times* says: A Papal brief, in answer to the address of the German episcopate, is published. It declares that the Vatican Decrees contain nothing which alters the relations of the Pope and the Roman Catholics, or which can afford a pretext for further oppression of the Church and interfering with the election of the next Pope. It indorses the statement made by the bishops that judgment as to the validity of the Papal election appertains to the Church alone, and concludes by urging the bishops to continue to resist and expose error.

Marine News

QUEENSTOWN, March 14.—Steamer City of Brooklyn, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 13, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94⅜@⅝; for account 93⅞@94. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107½; 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 102¾. New York Central 92; Erie 16⅝@16¾; Illinois Central 93¼@93½.

PARIS, March 13.—Rentes 65 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 4,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn firmer. Receipts—long clear middles 6s. 6d; short clear do. 6s 6d. Lard 61s 6d.

BLACK HILLS.

More Arrivals from Paradise—Gold, Silver, Plumbago, Lead, Copper, Gypsum and Tin in Indefinite Quantities—Railroad Fare Reduced—Indians Ready to Sell Out.

CHEYENNE, WY., March 13.—Four more of the Black Hills miners, named Warren, McDonald, Williams and Thomas, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day, having walked from the stockade, eight miles from Harney's Peak, in seven days. They bring fine specimens of gold dust with them. Warren has some that he washed out of two pans of dirt, just below the surface, showing grass roots in with the dust. He says they have only dug down to the bed rock. In one place the water was so plentiful that part of the time they worked waist-deep in it. He thinks that with machinery hydraulics they can make a hundred dollars a day to a man. He also brings with him specimens of silver that old miners state will yield two thousand dollars to the ton, saying it is the purest they ever saw. He will bring it here to be assayed. He has fine specimens of plumbago, lead and copper, and says there are large veins of the latter all over the ten milroads could haul away in fifty years. He claims, also, that there are tin mines there. The party leaves for Cheyenne to-morrow. They had subsisted on provisions, machinery and tools and recruit their numbers as much as possible, after which they will return from here, which they say is the most favorable route, it being so much nearer than Sioux City and good roads. They report no trouble in crossing streams or in finding good water and camping ground every night, and that they can walk the distance easily in five days. The railroads have reduced the fare one-third from Cheyenne to Sidney; no parties going to the Black Hills. Many strangers are now here who, it is supposed, are bound for the new Eldorado, notwithstanding the orders of the Government prohibiting them going. Parties just in from the Indian agencies state that the Indians are anxious to sell to the Government their right to the Black Hills country, but do not propose to give it up without pay.

STEUBENVILLE.

Republican Primary Election—Trial of Ex-Policeman Stephens for Killing Gilbert.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 13, 1875.

The Republican primary election was held to-day and passed off quietly. Great interest was manifested and a heavy vote was polled. John F. Oliver was nominated for Mayor; Kinsy Swords for City Marshal; and Henry Kelly for Street Commissioner. James Cary, a colored man, was nominated for Councilman, in the Sixth ward. The Republicans expect to elect their full ticket by a large majority.

The trial of ex-policeman Roswill M. Stephens for the murder of John Gilbert, of Burgettstown, Pa., in July, 1874, commences in the Common Pleas Court on Monday. It excites considerable interest. It will be remembered that Stephens arrested Gilbert for ringing door bells, that the prisoner broke loose, ran away, was overtaken by Stephens and beaten to death with a mace.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Persons Sacrificed in a Wooden Hotel at Gloucester, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., March 14.—The Davis House, a large three-story wooden building, was destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the furniture and personal effects of the boarders were burned, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants of the building escaped with great difficulty. Julia Kelley, an employee, was taken from the second story, but was dead when found, or died soon after. The charred bodies of Hector Skinner and C. Smith, boarders, and Margaret Walton, an employee, were found in the ruins this morning. The office of the Western Union Telegraph was burned out, but the instruments were saved. Loss $15,000.

CLEVELAND.

A Distillery Firm in Trouble.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Last week United States detectives from Washington arrested the members of the firm of Jacob Laysey & Co., distillers, in this city, on the charge of defrauding the Government by making false returns. C. F. Baldwin, storekeeper, was also arrested, it being alleged that he had full knowledge of the frauds being practiced. The parties were examined before the United States Commissioner and fixed in fifteen thousand dollars each to appear before the United States District Court.

Fall River Strike Weakening.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 14.—A settlement of the long continued strike in this city now seems probable. The spinners, weavers, cardroom hands, slashers and spoolers, in session last night, resolved that they would return to work within twenty-four hours, provided the manufacturers will guarantee that on the first of April they will concede the ten per cent. asked for. This resolution is signed by all the unions, and it remains for the employers to accept the proposal, which it is claimed they will do.

A certain Kentucky magistrate no longer takes sugar in his'n, but sulpher. A most timely preparation for that other place, where sulpher in this'n will probably be the most prominent feature.

Joe Jefferson expects that in less than five years the orange product of his Louisiana plantation will reach the enormous amount of ten thousand barrels.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1875.

Postage on Transient Newspapers.

The Postmaster General, after a full consultation with the law officers of his Department, finds that he has no authority to suspend or temporarily evade the provisions of the new law raising the postage on mail matter of the third class, which includes transient newspapers. The Postmaster General is in receipt of intelligence from many of the postoffices, announcing the delay of large numbers of newspapers on account of insufficient postage, and proposes to give directions, hereafter, forward such as had accumulated up to the time of the general announcement of the increased rate. The Postmaster General, in explanation, states that the mistake arose through a misunderstanding of terms. While the subject was under consideration in Congress, in reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, as to whether the transportation of merchandise seriously obstructed the transportation of the mails on railroads, the Postmaster General replied that in his opinion it undoubtedly was the case; whereas he did not intend to be so understood, but was in favor of giving a merchandise transportation business at the same rates for long as short routes. He stated that, as the law had been in operation for so short a time, he did not feel warranted to speak now, he would say a few words by way of taking his leave of the subject. In the course of his argument he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana recognizing the Kellogg government, and insisted that the court had no jurisdiction whatever in the case. The decision of a State court was not binding upon the Senate. The Senate was the exclusive judge of every question in regard to the election, qualifications and returns of its own members, and that power could not be surrendered. No tribunal under heaven had any authority over the Senate in deciding upon the qualifications of its members. He read from various decisions in support of his position.

Mr. MORTON said the decisions of State courts were binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States in cases involving the Constitution and laws of a State and not involving the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator (Morton) had been away from the bar so long that he had become rusty in the law. He again quoted from various legal authorities to show that the decisions of State courts were not binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MORTON desired to have read certain decisions.

Mr. THURMAN hoped he would not be further interrupted. If the Senator (Morton) desired to read for the purpose of enlightening himself, it would take more time than he (Thurman) could spare. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON then read from decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in support of his argument.

Mr. THURMAN, resuming, referred to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Morton), made a few days ago, to the effect that the action of the President in recognizing the Kellogg government was binding upon the Senate, and said it was just the opposite. It was the decision of the Senate and House of Representatives which was binding on the President—not his decision binding upon Congress.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Ohio had been guilty of discourtesy in accusing him (Morton) of being rusty, though he must say that it was a very rare thing for that Senator to be discourteous. The Senator (Thurman) had also charged him with being ignorant of the law. He then argued that the Senator from Ohio, by his own citations and arguments, had proved himself to be ignorant of the law.

Mr. THURMAN disclaimed any intention of being discourteous, and said if he had been away from the bar as long as the Senator from Indiana, he would not take it as discourteous if any Senator should accuse him of being rusty.

Mr. WHYTE followed in favor of Mr. Edmunds' amendment, and concluding his argument the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1875.

TO THE COURT OF APPEALS WITH TWEED.

Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court Chambers, has granted a writ of error enabling counsel for William M. Tweed to appeal from the decision of the supreme Court, general term, affirming the judgment of the Court of Over and Terminer in the Tweed *habeas corpus* case. The motion will be argued before the Court of Appeals on the 22d inst.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1875.

THE PLYMOUTH SCANDAL—BEECHER STILL WAITING ON MRS. TILTON.

When Mr. Beecher will testify, is still uncertain, though it is stated that counsel for defense are waiting the passage of an act by the Legislature permitting Mrs. Tilton to testify, and that Mr. Beecher will supplement her testimony.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, warmer and cloudy weather and rain or snow.

Benjamin Moran, United States Minister to Portugal, has arrived at Lisbon.

The Standing Committee of the diocese of Kentucky has confirmed Dr. Jagger.

Eleven prisoners escaped from the St. Louis jail yesterday, but one of whom has been recaptured.

A bill has been introduced into the Delaware Legislature to offset the effect of the Civil Rights bill in that State.

A large consignment of horses purchased by French dealers in East Prussia, was recently stopped *in transitu* at Berlin.

The ice in the Cuyahoga river, at Cleveland, broke up yesterday and went into the lake, doing no damage. No fears of high water are now felt.

The Standing Committee of the diocese of South Carolina has consented to the consecration of Dr. Jagger, but refused to consent to that of Dr. De Koven.

The cornice and shedding of the Reading market house, being overweighted with snow and ice, fell yesterday afternoon, killing a little boy named Frank Apffel, and seriously wounding three others.

Richard W. Mullen, Collector of Customs at Brashear, Louisiana, a Knight Templar, and ex-officer of a Maine regiment and one of the original discoverers of gold in Australia, died in New Orleans Saturday night, from an overdose of laudanum.

It is Happy Cal Wagner and his ticket agent who were arrested at Montgomery, Ala., last week, for a violation of the Civil Rights bill. The former was discharged and the latter held in $500 bail. The case has caused several theatrical companies to cancel their engagements for that city.

A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Huntington, W. Va., says that Peter King, Buck McGuire, G. B. Haslett, John Thackery and Hugh Swope were drowned at Cotton Hill yesterday morning, by the upsetting of a boat on New river. Their bodies had not been recovered.

The towboat R. A. Babbage sunk at Liberty Island, between St. Louis and Cairo, Friday night. George Ables (chief engineer), a fireman and the cabin boy, names unknown, were drowned. The boat was owned by T. J. West and Captain Lowry, and was insured for $10,000.

OIL CITY.

Three Thunder Storms Yesterday—Oil Tank Struck by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 14, 1875.

Three heavy thunder storms passed over this place to-day, with heavy rain. The lightning, as usual, gave us a benefit, striking a small oil tank on the hill, on the South Side. It is impossible at this hour to learn the name of the owner. The loss will be small.

Two freight trains collided on the Illinois Central Saturday. The fireman, John Wiser, was killed; and the engineer, Henry McMullen, injured.

The fine weather now being enjoyed will cause all to consider the the advisability of a change in raiment, and to meet this necessity we refer the gentlemen to the advertisement of Messrs. Henry Smith & Sons, the well known merchant tailors of Wylie avenue, who announce the receipt of their new spring goods. This firm carries one of the largest stocks in the city, and with their present assortment will be able to suit the taste of the most fastidious. Their stock is not confined to American manufacture, but embraces the latest novelties to be had in the English and French markets, and will always be found up to the standard. Their experience for the past twenty-five years has enabled them to understand and provide for the wants of their patrons, to whom they guarantee satisfaction in every respect. Their materials being made up by the best workmen and in a style unsurpassed, allows their work to speak for itself. An invitation is given to all to inspect their stock whether they purchase or not.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STOCK of Dry Goods or Groceries, for which I wish to pay for cash, delivered in Pittsburgh. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY with a moderate capital, to take an interest in Real Estate speculations that can be made largely and quickly profitable. Call on, or address H. R., 101 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Work done, should go to ADAM SCHNEIDER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase the trade of a well established manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now compose the firm. The sales can be made to reach $200,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City or Allegheny Country Property. Said Mortgages to run from one to five years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums. Apply to CHILDS & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

LOST.

LOST—IN ALLEGHENY MARKET, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, a small Box containing a Gold Watch, with the letters M. McG. engraved on the center of outside case. A liberal reward will be given for its return at the residence of HUGH McDONALD, 34 North Canal street, near Chestnut street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1875.

THE New York *Herald* was, if we mistake not, the cardinal means of procuring that red hat for Archbishop McCLOSKEY.

SENATOR GORDON and Congressman LAMAR have concluded not to assist the Republicans in the pending Connecticut campaign. Sorry.

THE gist of Col. McCLURE'S salutatory in his new paper, the Philadelphia *Times*, is that, politically speaking, he purposes to play a lone hand.

CHICAGO congratulates itself because it has not nearly so much soot in the air as Pittsburgh has. This may be true, but it has a great deal more in its newspapers.

A FORETASTE. The Democratic Senators of the United States Senate designated COCKRELL, of Missouri, who served in the rebel army, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

IT IS exceedingly fortunate that, at the worst, none of the labor troubles in any part of the country present any serious obstacles or difficulties that cannot be easily obviated as soon as a real demand for labor springs up.

THE women of Missouri who own real estate in cities are hereafter to be allowed to vote on proposed street improvements. This is a step in the right direction. What is there to prevent Pennsylvania from following suit?

"SOME English ninnies have been carrying the 'French Imperial' on their shoulders."—*Courier-Journal.*

And, we believe, some Kentucky ninnies have pretty closely imitated their example, since, in the case of Hon. Prevaricator BROWN, of that State.

THE first number of the Hon. A. K. McCLURE'S Philadelphia *Times* was issued on Saturday. In size and appearance it resembles the New York *Sun*, but is neater and better printed than that sheet. Its editorial and news columns show unmistakable evidences of ability and care in their preparation.

THE annual report of the American Steamship Company of Pennsylvania, to be made public next month, will show a decline in trade last year of only $10,000. The company will shortly issue bonds for the purchase of four additional steamers, which, it is said, can be procured at Liverpool at much less than cost price.

IT IS stated that there are in the South to-day, two hundred thousand men in organizations, under arms, and busily engaged in drilling. What for? Is it because the old rebellion, which faced to the rear ten years ago and went into civil bivouac, intends, upon opportunity, to face to the front again and renew its treasonable experiment?

THE remarkable flow of specie from Europe to this country attracts general attention. The imports of specie into New York are much larger than at the same period last year. The California merchants, also, are embracing the opportunity to pay their Eastern debts with gold at a high premium, and the amount of specie now in transit overland to New York is unusually large.

THE New Hampshire election shows, among other things, how great a vote can be got out in a sharp contest. The population of the State being 320,000, the full vote, this year, will be more than 75,000, or almost one in every four of the inhabitants. At the same ratio in our own State, we should cast about 850,000 votes, an aggregate which in our hottest fights, we have never reached.

The Canadian Government has determined to push the Prefic Railway as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will allow, but will not commence work until it is thoroughly familiar with the country through which the road will pass. Fifty thousand tons of steel rails have been, however, already contracted for. It is quite doubtful, nevertheless, whether this determination will, at least for the present, be found conducive to the best interests of the Dominion.

THE packing in Chicago for the season just closed makes a total of 1,690,348 hogs and 41,192 cattle, against 1,520,024 hogs and 37,152 cattle the previous season. Some idea of the extent of this business may be formed from the enormous total of the average weight of the hogs packed, it amounting to 362,177,471 pounds. The packing trade of that city is next in importance to the grain trade. The total amount of money paid for hogs in Chicago during the season was close upon thirty million dollars.

THE prospects now are that instead of an agreement between the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads, there will be a general railroad war in the course of a few weeks, in which rates will be cut to a very low figure. There is now trouble between the New York Central and Pennsylvania, growing out of the competition between SCOTT and GARRETT. It is alleged by the Central road that the reduction of the rates ordered by the former has taken away some of the heaviest customers of the New York Central, and that VANDERBILT will retaliate by lowering his rates, thus virtually smashing the Saratoga treaty. The conflict between the Lake Shore and Canadian lines further complicates matters.

THE general tone of business at the several Troy iron works is, as we learn from the local columns of the *Times* ot that city, fairly indicative of a moderately busy season. At the Corning Iron Works the number of men at present employed is four hundred, and is steadily increasing. The BURDEN'S have some nine hundred men employed. Their works are producing about one-half their usual amount of iron, though nearly all the departments are in operation. The remainder, it is expected, will be started soon. At the Griswold works, including the Bessemer iron works and the Bessemer steel works, eight hundred men are employed at present, being but fifty less than when running on full time. The rates of material are, however, even lower than they were last fall.

SPEAKING of the million dollar defalcation of the State Treasurer of Georgia, the *Post* says:

"The Democratic Legislature of Georgia had the means to and for Mr. Jones' carelessness. A prompt investigation followed, and he has been called upon to answer to the fullest extent."

In what manner? A milk-and-water resolution of censure was passed by the Legislature, and that is all that was done. The defaulter has not resigned, neither has he been impeached, but continues in his office without molestation or rebuke, having, according to the Atlanta correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "lost no ground in popular estimation." Perhaps the *Post* means to imply that his sureties have been called upon to make good the deficit. They have not, however, and the State will have to pocket the loss. What does that paper mean by the phrase, "the fullest extent?"

TO-DAY a Consistory will be held at Rome to appoint six Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, to fill as many vacancies. One of these is resident in Prussia, one in Belgium, two in Italy, and Archbishop MANNING, of London, and Archbishop McCLOSKEY, of New York. Cardinals are the highest dignitaries in the Catholic Church after the Pope, whose electors and councillors they are, and the Roman Catholics of this country, who number from seven million to eight million people, will now, for the first time, be represented directly in the government of the Church, and in the election of a Pope, when such a contingency arises. Cardinal McCLOSKEY was born in Brooklyn. His life has been devoted to the interests of his church, and his name is connected with many institutions built up with his energetic co-operation. Since the death of Archbishop HUGHES he has introduced in the diocese of New York many new religious orders. The American Catholics will of course be greatly pleased at this recognition of the importance of their branch of the Church.

THE rigorous weather which has prevailed during the winter was exceedingly trying upon the tracks and roadbeds of the various railway lines throughout the country, and many serious accidents from broken rails have been reported. The general conclusion of railroad men is that iron is untrustworthy for rails, especially upon roads fortunate enough to possess a large traffic. Passenger trains, run at a high rate of speed, are very destructive upon the best ballasted track, and it is now generally conceded that iron is neither durable nor safe as a material for rails. Most of the best managed roads in the East are turning their attention to steel as a substitute for iron in rails, and thus far with the best results. It appears that while cold weather has no effect upon steel rails, the latter will also outlast the former in duration of ordinary wear, twenty-one to one. No objection can be urged against steel rails on the score of expense, as the cost is really much less when the immense advantage in durability is considered.

WE FULLY coincide with the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the appointment of Senator CONKLING as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce was a grave mistake, so far as Western steamboat interests are concerned. For some reason, which remains a mystery to all who believe in his personal integrity, he has for a long time past persistently and bitterly opposed all the interests of Western river navigation, he having, at both sessions of the Congress just closed, taken upon himself to impede in all possible ways the consideration of the new Steamboat bill, succeeding, at the close of each session, in throwing the bill over, and thus finally defeating it, after it had twice passed the House by a large majority, after full consideration by, and indorsement of the House Committee of Commerce, and in spite of the fact that the Senate stood at last nearly three to one against him, and in favor of the measure. The principal interests which Western steamboat owners are, that their personal liability for loss and damage acquired by accident may be made the same as those which now exist by law upon the ocean, the Eastern rivers, and the lakes. As the law now stands, the liability clause covering all Western rivers is a discrimination against steamboat traffic, and for this reason nearly all the earnest friends of cheap transportation are in favor of the new measure. Another important point sought by it is to relieve steamboat owners from the enormous sums which they are now compelled to pay to owners of useless patent rights. They only ask to be relieved from the use of such of these appliances as experience has proved to be not only useless but absolutely dangerous. Senator CONKLING is an able man, but his action in regard to the Louisville canal, a measure which affected the entire steamboat interests of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers, shows that his opposition extends to other departments of Western commerce. It is to be hoped that, in his new and important position as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, he may show himself possessed of a much more comprehensive idea of the magnitude and importance of Western commercial interests than he has yet done.

THE Democratic Governor of Georgia says the whites of the Southern States "may hold inviolate every law of the United States, and still so legislate upon the labor system as to retain the old plantation system, or in lieu of that establish a baronial one." A bill now pending in the Alabama Legislature, so to amend the landlord's lien as to give him a lien upon all the personal property of the tenant, as well as the crop grown upon the land, will afford a pretty fair illustration of what is meant by this "baronial system." For instance, a poor laboring man, white or colored, with a dependent family, rents a piece of land from a wealthy neighbor to make a crop for the support of his wife and children. He agrees to pay a fixed price per acre, or to give so much produce. The contract is entered into; he moves upon the land with his household goods, and works hard all the year; but perhaps the seasons are unpropitious, or his health fails him, one or both, and he does not realize his expectations, his crop is a failure, he does not make enough to pay the rent, and the landlord comes in and takes not only all the produce on the place, but absolutely seizes the household furniture, the beds, clothes, cooking utensils, everything that the tenant has, to pay him for the rent of his land, and turns him out of doors with nothing to support the wants of a helpless family. On the other hand, no provision is made to give the laborer a lien for his labor, and he may work all the year round for the landlord, and if the crops fails, the independent landlord says he is not able to pay; that he has not made more than enough for himself, and the poor laborer is compelled to leave without any remuneration for his year's toil, and without even the necessaries of life. What do the people of the North think of the justice and humanity of such a "baronial system" as this?

THIS is the manner in which the effect of the Democratic ascendency in the lower branch of our State Legislature strikes impartial outside observers. The Buffalo *Express* says:

"With a good working majority of twenty-one, it has made a record of factiousness, position and legislative imbecility that has brought it into public contempt. A glaring instance of this stupid factiousness occurred on Wednesday of last week, when the House refused to pass a bill providing means to meet the regular and necessary appropriations. By law a certain sum of money coming from certain stated sources must be applied to the sinking fund each year. But the Democrats refuse to provide for the sinking fund, and for the regular expenses also, and hence the dead-lock. As the first example of the results of such a policy the State Treasurer has stopped the advance payment of salaries to legislators and other officials.

Nor are other Democratic States any better off. Everywhere the party has fallen short of its promises. In New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, North Carolina, Georgia—everywhere there is the same story of political incompetence, bigotry, trickery, corruption, chicanery and fraud.

THE efforts of coal mine operators to secure the greatest output under the highest economy in labor, and with the least amount of waste, are no less determined abroad than here. To settle questions of theory as to the best modes of working a mine, as also to decide upon the most effective coal cutting machinery, the England Institute of Mining Engineers, as we learn from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, have a committee of experts now traveling through Great Britain gathering up facts. They have visited the several pits in Wales and the North of England, and are now in the Stafford and Yorkshire districts. Their report will be rendered at the May meeting. This is an opportunity our American engineers and mechanics should not let slip. There is ample time to send over and show their inventions and modes of operation, and the information obtained in a canvass of ideas, and from the report and its discussion, could hardly fail to be productive of great practical benefit.

THE lecture recently delivered in New York city by Professor LANGLEY, of the Allegheny Observatory, on the sources of solar heat, is very highly spoken of by the scientific press. Probably no scientist in the world, certainly none in this country, has given more profound study than Professor LANGLEY to solar philosophy, and particularly to the question of the source of the sun's supply of heat, which, he shows, is the result of condensation, resulting in a constant but inconceivably minute shrinkage of its mass. It is estimated that a shrinkage of the diameter of this great orb by the one-ten-thousandth part would have supplied all the heat it gives out in two thousand years; nevertheless, minute as the shrinkage is, it is going on all the time, and although we may be sure of heat enough for millions of years to come, the time must eventually arrive when there will be a sensible diminution of the supply. Then what?

AN inspection of the tables showing the number of patents issued by the United States to residents of the different States and Territories during the year 1874, is interesting as exhibiting the relative inventive genius of the people of such States and Territories. One is not at all surprised to learn on looking over the list, that Connecticut, the land of steady habits, likewise of bass-wood hams and wooden nutmegs, keeps up the reputation of her citizens for cleverness by leading all the other States and Territories, with reference to population, in the number of patents obtained, the figures showing that she received one patent for every 804, of her inhabitants. The District of Columbia next sails in and takes her place second on the list, the patents issued to her 130,000 inhabitants being 145, or one patent to every 901 of her population. Next comes Massachusetts with one to every 966; next spunky little "Rhody" with one to every 1,325; next New Jersey with one to every 1,471; next New York with one to every 1,581; next Colorado with one to every 1,-812, next California with one for every 1,861, &c. The least inventive State according to the table is Alabama, with one to every 25,564; the next North Carolina with one to every 22,811; the next Montana Territory with one to every 20,595, and the next Virginia with one to every 17,225.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

O, Andy! Did you?

The thaws and the freshets are, at length, upon us.

Fechter's physician fetched him through. He will not lose his leg.

Another case for King Solomon. Two mothers claim Bessie Turner.

"A little pot is soon hot." The *Post* is a very testy and peppery paper.

The spelling match fever bids fair to last till strawberry festivals supplant it.

Put a stamp on your checks unless you would have a check on your stamps.

Apropos of that Union Pacific Railroad directors report, all is not Gould that glitters.

That rumor about Minister Schenck's retirement was not, it appears, a mere bluff.

Lost, the *Post's* rooster. When last seen he was scratching gravel in New Hampshire.

More nepotism. President Grant has just appointed a Kinsman to a vacant Judgeship in Arkansas.

The Western railroads are sending in hundreds of tons of old iron to the iron mills to be re-rolled.

The Troy stove manufacturers are making preparations to resume work in their foundries in a few weeks.

Why do we have nobody, nowadays, that can write satire like Pope? There is certainly scope enough for it.

A verdict of $8,000 has just been given in Baltimore against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for killing an infant child.

A correspondent asks us to publish the bill equalizing soldiers' bounties. It is unnecessary. It did not become a law.

A South Carolina sheriff has levied on a monkey to satisfy a debt. This is a natural selection origin of specie argument.

A precedent for Plymouth church. It was Lady Mordaunt, and not the Prince of Wales, who was guilty of adultery (?).

The revival of the franking privilege has made a vast amount of extra work for the private secretaries and clerks of Senators.

Swill ethics. Among other industries which are rifled in Chicago is that of raising cattle for the Eastern market on swill.

A century's growth. Lexington, the birthplace of the Revolution, has now an assessed valuation of three million dollars.

No State should inaugurate compulsory education until ample provision has been made for all the children. Else it becomes a farce.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, papers, place Bill King's assets at $283,290, and his liabilities at $311,428 89. This makes Bill short $48,138 89.

The women all over the country are flooding us with population by having from two to four children at a time. What does it prognosticate?

"The Republicans of Virginia demand General Butler's return to Congress from Massachusetts." What have they got to do with it, anyhow?

Both our Eastern and Western exchanges entertain the most hopeful anticipations as to a general revival of trade, as soon as the spring fully opens.

It is a curious fact that all revivals of religion are accompanied by a greater number of deaths than is usual in the city or region where they occur.

The Cherokees have free schools of high and low degree. This benefit is not enjoyed by the white people of the adjoining State of Arkansas at present.

A work in four volumes has just been published in French, by Gregoire Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, upon Ottoman legislation.

Terrible. It is estimated that four out of every six dollars wasted in this country in intoxicants comes from those who depend upon their daily toil for subsistence.

The first United States patent granted to a Chinaman has just been issued to Chang Quong Wo, of San Francisco, for an invention for fastening the seams of overalls.

The brewers of the country declare that the hard times among the working classes have caused a reduction of fully thirty-three per cent. in the consumption of ale and beer.

A strong public sentiment in favor of enlarging the capacity of the Welland Canal beyond that at present contemplated by the Government, is developing itself in Canada.

Excellent. The California Legislature has passed a law forbidding any differences in salaries to teachers in public schools on account of sex. Now let all the other States follow suit.

The Tennessee Legislature is considering a bill imposing an annual tax of $10 on all men of sound mind and body found unmarried after May 1. This is something like reform.

The reduction in the rates of freight on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads is already beginning to tell most favorably on the shipments of Cumberland coal.

Ups and downs. A former school teacher of the colored Mississippi Senator, Bruce, the other day applied to him to obtain his influence to secure a messenger's position in the Senate.

Since Secretary Belknap has been in office he has gathered from all parts of the country a most valuable collection of the private letters and papers of our military heroes of the past.

That $7,000 which Subsidy Pomeroy, the great and good candidate for re-election from Kansas, so generously left lying around loose to help start a national bank, is to be returned to him.

All the Protestant Philadelphia churches yesterday offered prayers for Moody and Sankey's religious work in London, which commenced last week under circumstances of extraordinary interest.

Colored people may not drink whisky in "white men's" bar-rooms, down South. The chivalric cocktail is still unconquered; the White League rotgut is still straight; and the old Bourbon still uncontaminated.

Less than twenty years since, there were not fifty colored children in the District of Columbia openly taught to read and write. Now the number of enrolled colored pupils is 5,280, with an average attendance of 3,710.

PERSONAL.

There is a Cyclops on exhibition at Paris—a man from Australia with only one eye, and that in the middle of his forehead.

Ex-Postmaster General Creswell will, in a day or two, resign his position as Counsellor for the United States before the Alabama Claims Commission. He contemplates an extended visit to Europe.

The story that Mr. Jewell's accounts as Minister to Russia show a deficiency has, as we expected, no significance whatever. It arises only from footings of a statement, furnished in the due course of business, as a basis upon which to close accounts.

A Mr. Beekman, whose will was admitted to probate in New York a few days since, holds out the inducement for his widow to marry again by providing that she shall have the interest on $10,000 while she is his widow, and the entire $10,-000 if she marries again.

Nearly every newspaper in the land has printed a paragraph to the effect that Gen. Longstreet has taken up his residence in Georgia, and is there engaged in sheep raising. The intelligence is correct, with the slight modification that the person referred to is not in Georgia, hasn't been there for some time, isn't in the sheep raising business and is in New Orleans, where at last accounts he has concluded to remain for some time to come.

Here is a good story, which has just come to light: A Boston wag once wrote to President Lincoln, asking whether he would accept a carriage and horses as a token of esteem from the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. In due time an affirmative answer was returned from Washington. The wag thereupon sat down and wrote back: "I thought so." It is needless to add that the carriage and horses were never sent.

The COMMERCIAL the other day announced the death of the venerable Sojourner Truth. It is a mistake. The old lady is alive and rapidly recovering her health. She lately passed through a long and severe illness, but is now so much better that there are prospects of her living for twenty years longer. The announcement of her sickness was heralded all over the country, followed by the false report of her death.

Gen. Sherman's diary, which Appleton is to publish, will be anxiously looked for. Gen. Sherman, in his dedication of the volume "To his Comrades in Arms, Volunteers and Regulars," says that he does not design to write a history of the war, or even a complete account of the events of the war with which he was connected, but merely his recollection of events corrected by a reference to his own record. General Sherman remarks that a history of the war should not be attempted until the Government has published and placed within the reach of the students the materials buried in the War Department; though these are in process of compilation, he believes that they will not be published before the end of the century.

IRON AND STEEL.

How the New Revenue Law Affects the Interest—The Coal Famine—Southern Iron Going to Europe.

The following interesting paragraphs are taken from the *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association;*

The duty on iron and steel and manufactures thereof, under the recent act of Congress restoring the ten per cent., is now as follows: On iron, per ton—pig, $7 00; hammered or rolled bar, ordinary sizes, $22 40; extra sizes, $33 60; rod, split, hoop or sheet, $28 00 to $39 20; rails, $15 68. On steel—rails, 1½ cents per pound, or $28 00 per ton; bars, coils, sheets and ingots, including steel wire not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, when valued at 7 cents per pound or less, 2½ cents per pound; valued over 7 cents and not above 11 cents, 3 cents per pound; valued over 11 cents, 3½ cents per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem;* steel in other forms, not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent.; steel manufactures not otherwise provided for, forty-five per cent. All manufactures of iron and steel, such as machinery, hardware, cutlery, anvils, chains, screws, etc., will now pay an additional duty of ten per cent. over that levied since 1872. By taking ten per cent. from any of the above rates, the duty under the second section of the act of June 6, 1872, now repealed, can be ascertained.

The same issue, relative to the scarcity of fuel for manufacturing purposes, says:

"We are informed that the furnaces in the Schuylkill Valley are now consuming steamboat, stove or other coal of any size they can get, rather than to blow out. Yet some of them have been compelled to succumb to the scarcity of fuel. Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co. have blown out their new stack, and the Temple, Topton and Millerstown furnaces were about blowing out last Friday. All these furnaces, except the Millerstown, which is in Lehigh county, are in the vicinity of Reading. Messrs. McCormick & Co. have blown out their old furnace at Harrisburg. The furnace of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at the same place, is now running on three-fourths anthracite and one-fourth coke, and is doing well."

Concerning an experimental shipment of Southern iron to an English market there is this article:

"In the last annual report of the Secretary of this association mention was made of the shipment to England last fall of an experimental lot of Alabama and Georgia pig iron. Subsequent to that publication we learned that the cost to deliver and sell this pig iron in Liverpool did not exceed similar cost at Cincinnati more than one dollar per ton. We now learn that Mr. Alfred Earnshaw, of No. 104 John street, New York, that the iron referred to was sold at Liverpool, realizing £7 net per ton, which left a very small profit to the makers. A better price, £8 net, we know was expected. We also learn through the same gentleman that the Cornwall Iron Company, of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, expected soon to ship to the same destination one hundred tons of their charcoal iron. They had secured freight from Savannah to Liverpool at ten shillings per ton. In the absence of specified information, we presume that the shipments noted are intended to meet a probable demand for charcoal iron for ordnance and car wheels of the American pattern.

STATE NEWS.

Reading's indebtedness is about $1,200,000.

The houses in Washington are to be numbered.

There are 260 miles of street railways in Pennsylvania.

Alderman Beitler, a well known Philadelphia official, is dead.

Linesville, Crawford county, is to have a weekly paper—the *Leader.*

Philadelphia medical colleges turned out 405 new doctors, last week.

The bonded debt of the city of Erie is only $1,182,600. The floating debt is $168,000.

A party by the name of Smith has no less than fifty-three suits to defend at the March term of court in Franklin.

George T. Oplinger, of Slatington, Pa., is the owner of an orange tree at present having on it 467 oranges in different stages of growth.

Lydia B. Scott, of Embreeville, Chester county, died on the 6th inst., aged 94 years. Two brothers and one sister survive the deceased, aged respectively 88, 80 and 84 years.

Zeke Carey, a Jamestown pilgrim, who has gone up and down the earth, a widower, for two long weeks, last week consoled his aching heart by taking another wife.

The champion checker-players of Iowa and Pennsylvania are engaged in a contest by mail. They are so much engaged in it that, though sitting still, they are always on the "move."

A fair-witted girl was enticed by three negroes to an out-of-the-way place in Franklin, a few nights ago, where they grossly outraged her person. The scoundrels were arrested.

Wm. Herberin, of Bern township, Berks county, who had one of his hands pricked by a thorn three months ago, which necessitated its amputation on the 23d of February, died from the effects of the operation on Monday last.

A portrait of Speaker Robinson, who called Patrick Henry to order when making his memorable speech on American rights in the Virginia House of Burgesses, has been added to the historical gallery of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth, LL.D., in consequence of his appointment as Minister to Austria and Hungary, has been constrained to decline to deliver the biennial address before the literary societies of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, on the occasion of their 63rd annual commencement next June.

The Lincoln University at Oxford, was designed and is devoted to the liberal education of colored students, but the trustees and faculty find it up-hill work. Notwithstanding that pupils hire out as waiters during the summer recess, there is still quite a number of ambitious and promising young men who may neither procure the requisite means in that or any other kindred way, and the question is pressing home, What to do with or for these? An appeal is made in behalf of the most deserving of these students, who must, failing outside help, quit the University and the programme for a future full of possible usefulness to the people of their race, as physicians, lawyers and ministers of the Gospel.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: On Wednesday of last week Elias Edmiston, whose home was at Garman's Mills, several miles north of Carrolltown, visited Ebensburg, and started on his return late in the forenoon. In due course of time he arrived in Carrolltown, having walked that distance, ten miles, in about four hours, the snow being so deep as to impede very rapid travel. It appears that he remained in that village until after nightfall, drinking freely, and at length started for his home, having two bottles filled with whisky in his pockets. About daybreak of Sunday morning his dead body was found on the farm of Peter Campbell, two miles from Carrolltown and three miles from his own road. A coroner's inquest was summoned by 'Squire Scanlan, and a verdict of death from exposure was rendered. The unfortunate man was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children to mourn the terrible manner of his taking off.

A dispatch from Mauch Chunk of the 12th inst. says: Intelligence has been received here of another dastardly outrage, which was perpetrated yesterday morning, at Buck Mountain, Luzerne county. It seems as one of the men, formerly employed as a mine boss, but now acting as a policeman, was going from his home to the store, he was approached by a man who, after applying an epithet, immediately fired a pistol, the ball striking his victim in the leg, which caused him to fall. Raising himself, he returned the fire; but the would-be assassin, though severely wounded, escaped. Although it is believed that the Union will denounce this act in a series of resolutions containing plenty of words, no steps will be taken to seek the punishment of the criminal. The general opinion here is that the Legislature should interfere to protect one of the largest and most important interests in the State, which, unfortunately, is now in the hands of an organized band of ruffians, under the title of a Union.

The Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* says: The affair at Houtzdale, in which one man was chased and shot at by another, turns out to be a more serious affair than we were at the time aware of. Pat Collins married the widow Donahue, until recently a resident of Point Lookout, a suburb of Clearfield, and has lived with her and her children of her first husband at Houtzdale, where he was employed at one of the mines. Mrs. Donahue's nephew, a man by the name of Saulsbury, seems to have boarded with them. On the occasion referred to, Collins had been abusing one of his step-children, and Saulsbury interfering, he struck him with an iron mining drill, the blow taking effect upon Saulsbury's head. The latter produced a pistol and fired at Collins, who ran out of the house and down the railroad to Sterling Colliery, Saulsbury in pursuit, and still discharging his pistol. It did not appear at the time that Saulsbury was hurt by the blow from the drill, but he grew worse, and when physicians were called they discovered that his skull was fractured, and, after removing thirteen pieces of bone, they could give no hopes of his recovery. Collins was arrested and conveyed to Clearfield jail to await results. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Saulsbury at this writing, although he is still alive.

The American Educational Monthly tabulates the number of our universities and colleges and their instructors and pupils, from 1870 to 1873 inclusive. From the table we learn that the drift is still in the wrong direction—the multiplication of weak institutions instead of strengthening those already in existence. Thus, during the years named, our so-called seats of learning have increased fifty seven, while the addition to the number of students has been only 2,800—or 50 pupils for each new college or university. No such number can support a faculty equal to a thorough collegiate education.

FROM BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

The Snow—Concert—Lecture Season—Aspirants for Political Positions—The Courts—A Model Information.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 13, 1875.

On Monday morning last we had the deepest snow for a number of years, thirteen inches, and at Indiana there was sixteen inches. It has since snowed several inches on top. The weather, however, has very materially moderate, and there is every prospect for its rapid disappearance; and if it goes off rapidly there is much fear that great damage will be done by the high water, which will necessarily follow.

On Saturday night next we are to have the Tennesseans, who will give one of their slave cabin concerts in the Methodist Episcopal church of our town. Judging from the number of seats sold already, we are satisfied the large church will not hold the people who are anxious to hear them. They are colored gentlemen, who were slaves. On Thursday evening, 25th inst., Mr. C. J. Arms, of the COMMERCIAL, will deliver his lecture on "Boys," in the Methodist Episcopal church, under the auspices of the Blairsville Lecture Association. Already inquiry is made for tickets, and from the knowledge we have of the lecturer and the commendations published, we are certain one of the largest and most intelligent audiences will greet him on that evening. This is a new organization in our town, but has gained favor so fast that many of our citizens are now sorry it was not inaugurated last fall, so that lectures could have been had during the winter. The future, however, will be improved.

Politics have assumed quite a lively form. We now have thirteen candidates for Sheriff, seven for County Commissioners, four for Treasurer, and two for County Superintendent, with a number of townships and boroughs yet to hear from. We never were so besieged as on Tuesday last. Buttonholing was visible in almost every nook and corner of Indiana on that day. 'Tis true no whisky was "set up," but cigars and hand-shaking were indulged in very largely, and it was strange to hear the inquiries of "how's the family?" when, perhaps, under other circumstances, some of these candidates would not care if the family were starving. We all know how exceedingly anxious and accommodating some men are during a campaign; and, indeed, some poor "cusses," when he does get into office, becomes the most disobliging man in the county. Look out for fun.

Our courts convened on Monday, with Hon. John P. Blair on the bench, and Associate Dilts by his side. This is Judge Blair's first term, and there was seemingly much anxiety manifested as to the manner he would inaugurate the business. His friends were sanguine of his success, and his enemies might be seen hanging around the court room watching with a sharp ear and eye what was about to be done. The court was opened, the constables called, and, after their returns were handed in, were directed by his Honor as to their future course. The Grand Jury was impanneled and sworn, when they were charged by the Judge in a manner that would have done credit to any of the oldest judges in the State, and which charge was admitted by all to be among the clearest, most concise and learned ever delivered in this county. This was a signal surprise and defeat to some who expected otherwise. Our county may well be proud of its judiciary, and if his Honor should ever have occasion to reciprocate with his brother judges in the State, our citizens need have no fears. The ermine has been placed on the right shoulders. There are many incidents which almost naturally come up at the courts. One of such a character was presented at our present Court of Quarter Sessions. A certain gentleman made an information against a person for surety of the peace. He wrote out the information himself, and carried it to the Justice, where he was sworn to it, and a warrant issued, and the party arrested and sent to court. The information we give you, *verbatim et literatim, et punctuatum.* Indiana Co S.S.

Personaley apeared Before mee one of the Justices of the peace in and for said County ——, Hoo after Being Duley Soren according to Law Doth Depose and Say that ——yonan of the vilage of —— Indiana Co. Pa. Swore By the Holey Gesis Christ & By God Almitey Six or Seven to imes that He wold Seater my Branes all over my own Hous also Came to the Room opend the Dore Swarng that Hee wond Cut my throte in Bedd This 18th Day of January 1875 and I, ame a feard that Hee will Hee Has Ilutend this twice Before once with a Droud Knife once With a Brick in His Hand when I was Eating my Breckfast at my one table,

Indiana Co Soren and Subscribed Before mee this January 18th 1875 as witnes my Hand and Seel,

Some are inclined to think the above information will not "hold water." It will, however, be investigated by the court.

B.

A New York man has a ring-worm which recently appeared on his hand and is spreading all over him, having already passed up his arm, over his head and face and part way down his back. He probably belongs to the Tammany Ring.

The Multiplication of Diseases.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A trifling indisposition may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets far more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation: fever and ague unhinges the entire nervous system, and is therefore the source of the protean ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, whether resorted to at the inception of those disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the majority of diseases and debilities, or taken when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are alike powerful to cure. The process of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, biliousness, kidney complaints and intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alterative and invigorant.

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Brass Castings Made to Order.

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Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c. Rolling Mill and Blasting Castings, Sash Weights, &c. &c. Also a Branch for Castings, and 500 Second-hand ENGINES and BOILERS FOR SALE.

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit issued with interest.

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The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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AND

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WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

847 Liberty Street,

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200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,

25 barrels Navy Beans,

15 barrels Choice Silver-skinned Onions,

150 bags Timothy Seed,

75 bags Clover Seed,

20 tubs Roll Butter,

150 jars Cider Jelly, (gallons),

50 barrels 3-year-old Cider Vinegar, 15c ₱ gal.

HENRY REA, JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

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Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

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Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

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Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

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Louis Moeser, 148 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city.

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THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,

Between New York and Liverpool

Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every TUESDAY from New Star Wharf, Kansas Perry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.

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Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.

Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.

Drafts in sums to suit.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.

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MAX SCHLESINGER, 163 Smithfield street.

E. MCCORMICK, 8127 Sarah street, South Side.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 13, 1875.

The bank statement received from New York to-day is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$ 4,059,800
Specie, decrease	6,299,200
Legal tenders, decrease	1,183,000
Deposits, decrease	6,599,700
Circulation, decrease	181,100
Reserve, decrease	3,753,775

This report bears strong evidence of a revival of the old custom of using gold as collateral for borrowing greenbacks, and with the greenbacks thus borrowed more gold is purchased, which in turn is hypothecated for more greenbacks, thus on *ad infinitum*. The object of these tactics is to make money scarce, increase the rate of interest, and thus break the stock market. Our stock quotations, however, bear little evidence that the raid has been successful, as nearly the whole list closes firm. The amount of reserve held by the banks above the legal requirement is down to $2,543,600. This fact alone shows how little is doing even in the stock market, for in ordinary times when the reserves of the banks run to so low a figure, the street becomes frightened and throw their carryings over without regard to prices; now, however, there are so few operators that there is no body to scare.

—The week closes as quietly as it began in local monetary affairs; yet, during the week, the banks have very largely increased their lines of discount. Money has been loaned liberally to borrowers in good standing, who seem to be gradually increasing in number. There is also a feeling that there will be, during the next four months, a great scarcity of good paper and the banks are therefore anxious to employ their funds so that they may earn their usual dividends.

The doubt that still hangs over the action of the puddlers and the uncertainty concerning the future of the iron market are the leading factors to be taken into consideration in trying to forecast the money market.

Should work at the furnaces not be resumed, and the demand for iron not improve, we may expect little change in the character of the paper offering and a continuation of the present inaction.

—The New York Legislature is trying to help on the return of specie payments by enacting that after January 1, 1876, no tax levied in that State shall be collected in United States coin, United States gold certificates or national bank notes which are redeemable in gold on demand. Should this bill become a law, it would raise a delicate question as to the right of a State to enforce the collection of taxes in coin when the United States legal tender act is still in force. As the State has unlimited powers of taxation within its jurisdiction, subject to the restrictions of its own Constitution, the levy of a gold tax would only be an increase in the amount paid. The levy of a tax is not the making of a contract, but is the exercise of the sovereign power of the State; and the power that can levy a tax can enforce its collection in any medium it may select. The Supreme Court has passed on a similar case in Oregon, where the State assessed its taxes in gold and the taxpayers sought to solve the obligation with United States notes. In this case the United States Supreme Court held that "the clauses of the several acts of Congress of 1862 and 1863, making United State notes a legal tender for debts, have no reference to taxes imposed under State authority." —The majority of the Committee on Pacific Railroads failed to report on the resolution for an investigation of the relations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company with the Contract and Finance Company, probably fearing a repetition of the Credit Mobilier scandal. The minority report, favoring such investigation, says:

This road has been practically completed since 1865, and in running order since that time, averaging in gross earnings nearly $6,000,000 a year; increasing from $3,939,000 in 1869 to $13,943,839 in 1873. The net earnings for the latter year were over $8,000,000. The handling of these vast sums, together with the subsidies and donations to the road, has been entrusted to the nine directors, of whom Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, C. P. Huntington, E. B. Crocker, Mark Hopkins and Charles Marsh compose the majority. These stockholders have probably paid any dividend up to July 1st, 1873. The United States has not been paid any interest upon the bonds issued by it. In all probability these directors have combined together to award all contracts to a company known as the Contract and Finance Company, of which Huntington, Hopkins, Leland Stanford, C. Crocker and E. B. Crocker are members. All the contracts for the construction of the road and furnishing the materials, rolling stock, &c. were let to this company, which company the Board of Directors at a cost far above what should have been paid, and what the work and material could have, in all probability, been had for. If these allegations are true, of which from the testimony before us there is more than a grave suspicion, these directors, who are the trustees of the company's property and of the United States, for the benefit of the United States and the stockholders, should be compelled to refund the amounts fraudulently obtained, and it will amount in all probability to many millions of dollars, if these charges are sustained. Such enormous profit was thus made by any of the individual directors belonging to said Contract and Finance Company, belong justly due to the United States and the other creditors of the road. It is charged that members of Congress were united in this fraudulent combination, and that a member of this Congress was able, from his official position, to sell his stock in the road at two and a half times its par value, when other stockholders were not able to realize 5 per cent. of the face of their stock; and that another member of Congress, who was also a member of the Contract and Finance Company aforesaid, was able to sell his stock at seven and a half times its face value. It is charged that the directors aforesaid, in combination with others, are attempting to obtain absolute control and possession of the road without paying its debts or liabilities. Any combination against the management are made by the State of California through her Legislature, and come to us through one of her representatives in Congress.

The following is the report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with March 13, 1875:

Exchanges received	$3,481,284 48
Exchanges delivered	3,484,284 48
	$6,968,568 96
Balances paid	$ 257,775 10
Balances received	317,675 10
	$1,054,550 20

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 13, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120½	.....	120⅝	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	117	.....	117	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	117¾	.....	117¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	118¼	.....	118¼	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅜	.....	118⅜	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	119¼	.....	119¼	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	118⅜	.....	118⅜	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	119¼	.....	119¼	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, registered	114	.....	114	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	114¾	.....	114¾	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	122½	.....	122½	.....	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	114¾	.....	114¾	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76⅝
Quicksilver	.....	.....	32½	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	20¼	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Panama	.....	112	113½	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	.....	103	104	103⅝	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Express	88	87	88	.....	.....	.....
American Express	.....	63	63½	63¼	.....	.....
United States	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....	.....
New York Central	.....	102¾	102¾	102¾	.....	102¾
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	27¼	27⅛
Michigan Central	.....	26⅝	27⅛	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	74	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝	.....	73⅝
Illinois Central	.....	100	100	100	p. c.	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	.....	91	91¾	91¾	.....	.....
Chicago and Northwestern	.....	44¾	45	45	.....	.....
Do preferred	.....	57¾	59	59	.....	58
Rock Island	105¾	.....	105¾	105⅝	105¾	105¾
St. Paul, common	37	.....	37	37	.....	36¾
Do preferred	.....	94	96	96	.....	95
Wabash, common	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	98	98	98	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	27	26⅞
Union Pacific	47⅜	48⅛	47⅞	48	47⅞	47⅞
Harlem	.....	123	123	124	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe.	.....	22½	23	24	24¼	24¼
Iron Mountain	.....	16	15¾	.....	.....	.....
C., C. & I. C.	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....

—The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

SALES ON 'CHANGE—Business at the Chamber of Commerce was characterized by more animation on Friday and Saturday, although not fairly active on either day. The aggregate transactions of the two days were 40,000 bushels. The following were the sales reported:

1 car No. 2 spring barley.....$ 1 28
2 cars oat corn, prime yellow, on track. 77
1 car shelled corn, high mixed..... 44½
1 car white oats..... 65¼
1 car white oats..... 63½
2 car white oats..... 62½
1 car white oats to arrive..... 65
Oats No. 1 timothy hay..... 22 00
cars No. 1 timothy hay..... 22 50
cars mixed timothy hay..... 21 00
Oats No. 1 straw..... 12 50

GRAIN—The market remains rather quiet, and steady. Wheat was inactive, but holders are firm, and a strong feeling exists both at the seaboard and Western points. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 45@1 47; choice Ohio and Illinois do at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 20@1 23; amber do at $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 15@1 17. Corn remains at not very active. We quote shelled at 42@43c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 41@42c for low-mixed; 40@41c for white; and 37@39c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for mixed. Oats are steady, and fairly active at 36@37c for No. 2 white; 33@35c for No. 3 white; 31@32c for mixed. Receipts of oats for the past week are liberal, being 9,365 bushels. Barley was quiet, with but little doing. We quote No. 2 spring at $1 28@1 33 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 06@1 12 per bushel. Buckwheat was in fair demand, at 70c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for mixed. Oats are steady, and fairly active at 36@37c per bushel for white; 33@35

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.041	34	90.0	Calm	....	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.734	45	55.0	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	29.602	30	74.5	Calm	....	Clear.

Mean barometer.... 29.790 Highest thermom.. 68
Mean thermometer. 40.7 Lowest thermom.. 32

One Hundred Chests of Tea.

The largest invoice of Tea ever sent to this city, was received on Saturday by Mr. D. M. Jenkins at the Old Tea House.

These Teas came via. San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad.

The Unsigned Warrant.

The answer to the rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, requiring the Mayor to sign a warrant in favor of Mr. Walton, contractor for Hiland avenue reservoir, was to have been returned on Saturday, but the time was extended until Wednesday.

The Boilers' Strike.

The refusal of the Boilers' Union to agree to an arbitration of their disagreement with the iron manufacturers appears to have put a stop to all further negotiations. There is a dead lock-out without any apparent prospect of a resumption of business. The manufacturers express a determination to stand out and, indeed, say that there is nothing else for them to do. They have made their offer and it is entirely with the men whether or not they will go to work and relieve the business prostration.

Italian Miners.

Sixty Italians will leave the city to-day for Midway Station, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, where they have been engaged to work in the coal mines of Mr. Barr Robbins. Mr. Robbins has recently opened a new mine near Midway, and last week he visited this city for the purpose of procuring miners. The number required for the new mine was twenty, but Mr. Robbins finding a large number of unemployed Italians in Virgin alley, engaged the number mentioned. It is his intention to employ twenty men in the new mine, twenty in the old, and the remainder as track-layers on a coal railway which he is constructing.

Charity Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given *this evening* at the Germania Bank building, Wood street, to raise funds for the benefit of the poor, which we hope will meet with good success. Those who attended a similar affair there not long ago were much pleased, and no doubt a treat will be offered on this occasion. Nearly everything that is required has been donated so that the expense account will be very small. The programme is made up of a supper at 6:30, and a dramatic performance at 8:30, which will be followed by shadow pantomime—rather a new feature in this neighborhood. Any one who may be disposed to contribute money or material for this charitable purpose will find the ladies at the hall after 12 o'clock to-day.

Heavy Contract Awarded to Pittsburghers.

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn, as is shown by the dispatch printed below, that the heavy Government contract for the carrying of supplies on the Missouri river, has been awarded to Pittsburghers:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 13, 1875.

John M. Dallas, Pittsburgh.

The Secretary of War has awarded both contracts for Missouri river transportation to S. B. Conison. M. C. METZ,
Q. M. G. U. S. Army.

The partners with Mr. Conison in these contracts are W. S. Evans, and John B. Dallas, all of this city. The bail required by the Government is $200,000.

The Samson Engine.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If the papers had added seven years to the twenty years which they say the engine "Samson" performed service in the city water works, they would have been about right. That engine was built by John Friesel & Co.—the company consisting of James Nelson and Alex. Irwin—early in the year 1848, now twenty-seven years ago. I was in the foundry, which stood on the corner of Third and Liberty streets, the evening the cylinder was cast, and saw the operation. The metal was melted in two air furnaces that stood side by side. The mould was burried in a pit until its top was below the level of the foundry floor. The moulten iron was then conveyed from the basins of the furnaces into the mould in runners built of sand on the floor, with a sufficient fall to make it flow freely. When the mould was full, the man who was superintending the work, cried out "stop in," when the furnace men forced fire clay plugs in the "tap holes" and stopped the metal.

If the new cylinder, cast by A. Hartupee, weighs five tons, as is said, it will be about fifteen hundred pounds heavier than the old one; as I have a tolerably distinct recollection that it weighed eighty-three hundred pounds. If Mr. Hartupee made the patterns for the openings, lugs and flanges, the core boxes, sweeps and cope and core rings; built, dressed and dried the moulds, and cast the cylinder in six days, it is certainly extraordinarily fast work. SPIRIT.

Clerks of United States Courts.

The Attorney General has prepared the following circular for issue to United States District Attorneys:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, ——

Sir—Your attention is invited to the third section of the act, entitled "An act regulating fees and costs, and for other purposes," approved February 22, 1875, which is as follows: "That the Clerks of the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts, respectively, shall each, before he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court for which he is appointed, to the United States, in the sum of not less than five and more than twenty thousand dollars, to be determined and regulated by the Attorney General of the United States, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, to record the decrees, judgments and determinations of the court of which he is clerk; and it shall be the duty of the District Attorneys of the United States, upon requirement by the Attorney General, to give thirty days' notice of motion in their several courts that new bonds, in accordance with the terms of this act, are required to be executed; and upon the failure of the clerk to execute such new bonds his office shall be deemed vacant. The Attorney General may at any time, upon like notice through the District Attorney, require a bond of increased amount, in his discretion, from any of said clerks within the limit of the amount above specified, and the failure of the clerk to execute the same shall in like manner vacate his office. All bonds given by the clerks shall, after approval, be recorded in their respective offices, and copies thereof from the records, certified by the clerks respectively, under seal of court, shall be competent evidence in any court. The original bond shall be filed in the Department of Justice.

Pursuant to the provisions of this section I have to request that you will give the notice herein required, of thirty days, that the Clerk of the Court of your district will be required to give a new bond in the penal sum of —— to the United States for the faithful performance of his duty. The bond must be approved by the judge of the court, and the sureties offered certified to by you as being sufficient for the penalty thereof. You will see that the bond is duly recorded in the clerk's office, and forward the original to this Department. The bond must be made and executed strictly in accordance with the forms herein transmitted. Should there be a failure on the part of the clerk to execute the bond you will promptly report that fact to this Department.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD.

The English Classics.

Each book complete, well printed, good paper, will be sent to any reader of the COMMERCIAL, post paid, by return mail, at the following prices: Shakespeare, 60 cents; Byron, 50; Scott, 25; Goldsmith, 20; Burns, 25; Arabian Nights, 25; Milton, 25; Cowper, 25; Wordsworth, 25; Moore, 25. Inclose the money in a letter to HAZZARD & SON, Booksellers and Publishers, Monongahela City, Pa. Each book contains the entire poems of the author named, illustrated by portrait, and index complete, without abridgement, being the cheapest books ever printed.

A "RELIEF" FUND.

Thirteen Thousand Dollars for the "Poor, Sick and Destitute of Allegheny County."

The *Chronicle* of Saturday published a very entertaining correspondence between Wm. Thaw, Esq., and Mr. John Dunlap, relative to the "unexpended balance" of $11,000, raised for the Chicago and other Western sufferers, and on hand when word was received that no further aid was required. Very few of our citizens, doubtless, remember anything about the matter. But the fund has been carefully kept, and has increased from $11,000 to a fraction over $13,000. The correspondence on the subject, which is quite lengthy may be summed up as follows:

MR. THAW TO MR. DUNLAP.

Mr. Thaw, in his letter to Mr. Dunlap, states that he has been informed that Mr. Dunlap is the officer of the corporation having the fund in charge; that there is no reason for withholding a knowledge of the facts from the public; and that as the purpose of the corporation was the relief of the poor of Allegheny county, he was constrained to suggest that just now, if ever, was the time for a prompt and judicious distribution of the money. Mr. Thaw further states that he may be in error in supposing that there was any secrecy about the matter, but for one he had never heard of the existence of the fund until within a few months. He concludes by making some pertinent and practical suggestions as to the application of the fund, the whole of which, he thinks, could be wisely disposed of in a single month, in relieving the destitute at home. "There can be no offense," says Mr. Thaw, "for a persistent hoarding up of the fund in your charge. The extraordinary and distressing demands for help from our people now out of work, and the great providential affliction of our fellow citizens in the West, where the locust has eaten up their all, give you decisive opportunity for closing the difficult problem in your hands, as custodian of this peculiar fund."

MR. DUNLAP TO MR. THAW.

Mr. Dunlap replies with pleasure, "believing that there are many others, who, like Mr. Thaw, desire to be informed in relation to the disposition of the balance that remained of the Chicago fire fund." He then states that in 1872, the committee in charge found that they had about $11,000 on hand which was not needed; that they concluded to establish a new charity, and in due time organized, under charter, "The fund for the relief of the poor, sick and destitute in the county of Allegheny." The trustees were John P. Pears, James S. Barr, John Moorhead, William Holmes, Charles J. Clark, William K. Nimick and John Dunlap. Two declined to serve, and A. Garrison and Malcolm Hay were chosen in their stead. The fund was carefully attended to, and increased, by interest, until it now reaches a trifle over $15,000. The disposal of the original sum, or any part thereof, has been a question of much concern and solicitude to the trustees, who have decided that they have no right to divert it to any other purpose than that contemplated in the charter. They believe they have power to use all or part of the accrued interest towards the support of such charities as are now in active operation and within the provisions of the charter. The trustees, a few days ago, decided to distribute $1,000 equally between the Free Dispensary, Passavant's Hospital and the Mercy Hospital, (which were found in great need) and to invest the balance "in bonds and mortgages at a satisfactory rate of interest." Dunlap then assures Mr. Thaw that there was no secrecy whatever about the fund; that the meetings have always been open and the trustees pleased to give any inquirer all the information they possessed. Mr. Dunlap concludes as follows:

"This brings me to the last topic mentioned in your letter—the disruption of our organization and the entire distribution of the fund. On this point my own personal sentiments are in unison with your own. But the same power that gave existence to the organization, can annul and make it void, whenever the projectors of the charity are disposed to take the necessary legal course to arrive at that end. Finally, I assure you my dear sir, that I had no ambition to become a Trustee, or in any other way be connected with the management of this fund. The position was not sought by me, and I only now consent to hold until a better person may be selected as my successor. Indeed the impelling motive that induced me to consent to serve, was the cherished hope that this small beginning—this sand on the seaside of charity—would serve as a nucleus to attract, and towards which might flow the contributions and offerings of our generous and wealthy citizens, who may feel disposed to remember it favorably while in active health, and who may be still more favorably disposed to remember it at the solemn hour of approaching death, when the film of the eternal night is passing over the vision, and when all earthly possessions are slipping from the grasp. Should this dream of hope be ever realized, then this institution would become in fact, what it is now little more than in name, i. e., a noble charity, able and willing to extend relief in ameliorating the sufferings of the poor, sick and indigent in Allegheny county, without reference to creed, color or nationality."

CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee—The Temporary Loan for Interest—Attorney's Fees.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of Pittsburgh councils, was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Shipton in the chair.

The chairman stated that the business to be considered was an ordinance referred to the committee by councils providing for a loan of $125,000 to pay interest on the bonds issued under the Penn-avenue act. The ordinance, which was read, fixes the cost of interest at six per cent. in gold. The interest to be paid falls due on April 1, 1875.

After a short discussion regarding the interest on the bonds, on motion of Mr. W. W. Thomson, the ordinance was referred to Common Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Thomson offered a resolution authorizing the Controller to issue bonds under the ordinance, should Councils pass it, which was carried.

The petition of John Cronin, of the Fourth ward, for exoneration from taxes was affirmatively recommended.

THE MARKET APPROPRIATIONS.

The Controller presented the draft of an ordinance consolidating the appropriations for the various city markets. It was stated that the appropriations for some of the market houses were larger than would be needed, while others were too small. By consolidating them any difficulty which could arise from this state of facts would be obviated. It seemed to be the general opinion of the committee that the ordinance would be illegal, as the appropriations had already been fixed, and that, too, under an act of Assembly. The matter was ordered into Councils with a negative recommendation.

City Solicitor Bigelow presented a resolution for the payment of the bills of David J. Watson and the late H. B. Swoope for legal service rendered to the city in the matter of the troubles with the Nation Trust Company. Mr. Bigelow explained that the two gentlemen had presented a joint bill for $5,000 for their services, which had never yet been paid. Suit had been entered against the city for the amount, and the cases were in the trial-list for next week. He had seen the attorneys employed, and he could settle the matter by paying Mr. Watson $2,000 and the same amount to the estate of the late H. B. Swoope. The resolution he presented was to authorize him to do this.

After some discussion the resolution was referred to councils with an affirmative recommendation, by a vote of eight yeas to three nays.

After transacting some routine business the committee adjourned.

THE PARLOR CAR COMPANY.

Mr. J. H. Jones Heard From—An Emphatic Denial of Charges.

Early last week we made simple mention of the fact that rumors were afloat that a well known business man, who had been engaged in securing subscription to a joint stock company, had left the city leaving, among others, a number of officeholders, short in cash. It was not until there was every appearance that the rumors were true, and many of the statements which we had heard were published, that we concluded to give the name of the party affected by them—Mr. J. Harvey Jones. Mr. Jones' standing in the community was so good that we hesitated to publish his name and did so only after it appeared that the reports must be true.

We have just received a letter from Mr. Jones, dated New York, 13th inst., in which he emphatically denies the truth of the rumors, and asks us to contradict them. We with pleasure comply with his request. He says he has been, and is now, attending to the interests of the Parlor Car Company, and that those interested will soon have abundant evidence of the fact. He expresses astonishment that any such reports should get abroad concerning him, and asks that all papers which have given them publicity will promptly and emphatically deny them.

We regret that any erroneous reports of the character mentioned should have been published, and hope that Mr. Jones, by an immediate return to the city, will satisfy his friends and the public as to their falsity.

A Favorable Opportunity.

Parents who contemplate sending their daughters to that popular and sterling institution, the Pittsburgh Female College, are reminded that now is a very favorable opportunity for entering. The second half of the spring term begins to-day, and pupils will be charged only for the half term. Just as desirable a time for pupils to enter as at the beginning of a term. For particulars, call at the college, or address the Principal, Dr. Pershing.

THE BOARD OF REVISORS.

The Ten Percentum Discrimination Severely Criticised—The Legality of the Action Questionable.

The last act of the Board of Revisors, in making a wholesale discrimination of ten percentum in favor of property owners in the older wards, and against those in the newer portions of the city, is severely criticised. It is difficult to understand now the members of the Board, who voted for the measure, can justify it upon the principles of fairdealing and equity. In the first place, a reduction of ten per centum was made for the whole city. Then, after disposing of nearly all the appeals before them, and in the last hours of the session, a motion is carried by a bare majority, to make a further reduction of ten per centum in twenty-four wards only, thus discriminating to that extent against the remaining thirteen wards. This action was taken after many members had left the hall, and even then a motion to lay upon the table was lost by but one vote. One of the absentees states that he had never heard such a proposition broached, and had not the remotest idea that such an unfair measure would be attempted. Had he been in his seat, the motion to lay upon the table would have prevailed.

A number of members of the Board have been called on personally for an explanation, but they find difficulty in satisfying their constituents that this last act of their squirmes with the vaunted principle of "equalization." The most plausible reason assigned, is, that while the schedule rates had been strictly adhered to in the thickly settled portions of the city, and all appeals dismissed where the assessments were not above the schedule; yet, in the rural wards, on the average assessments, large reductions had been made. Hence, in order to "equalize" the two classes, ten per centum additional was knocked off properties in the older wards.

But what kind of an argument is this? In the first place, the Board insist that the valuations, as fixed by them in 1874, were just and equal, needing only such alterations and corrections as were rendered necessary by changes of titles and unavoidable errors. The ten per centum general reduction, of course, left valuations precisely in the same relative position. Then came the individual cases of appeal, where the parties were heard under oath, and the results either allowed or refused. Now, if the Board permitted so much of a reduction on rural property, who are to blame but themselves? It was all in their own hands, and they are driven to the necessity of acknowledging that they fixed the acreage valuations too low, and in order to bring the other properties down to the same level, a further reduction of ten per centum in the old wards was necessary!

There is another explanation of this action of the Board. It is alleged that the members from the old wards are under the feeling growing out of the Kitty Roup decision, "set the thing up" against the rural property owners, and carried it through at a time when they knew that their action could not be reconsidered. We are loth to believe that such a trick could be played, but this impression is quite prevalent in the rural wards. The legality of such action, discriminating in so large a degree against an entire section of the city, without any more reasonable ground, is questioned by leading members of the bar. It is not likely however, that any attempt will be made to have the action set aside, as those aggrieved seem also enamored with the idea that the unjust discrimination can not exist beyond the present year.

It is stated that the valuations now stand, under these reductions, the aggregate is some $10,000,000 below the estimate upon which the Finance Committee based their levy for the present year, and that they must either "go up" again, or the city treasury will be short of funds. Another meeting of the Board is talked of, but no time has been fixed, and it is not certain whether they will meet at all or not.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Brown & Heckert, bankrupts, Lawrence county. The creditors having elected John Elder, of New Castle, assignee, the court approved the same.

W. E. Schmertz & Co., creditors, against Julius King and Florence King, partners as King Bros., debtors, New Castle. Debtors adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. An order was made restraining Richard Boyd from interfering with the property of the bankrupt.

Mackin Brothers, bankrupts, Warren county. The Auditor's report on the validity of liens and distributing the fund in the hands of the assignee confirmed absolutely. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, confirmed absolutely.

Ault & Conforth, bankrupts, McKean county. The assignees reports of the sale of property were approved subject to exceptions within ten days.

In the matter of Edward Hall, Allegheny county, the claim of the bankrupt was referred to Register Harper for report.

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. steamtug "Leopard," Messrs. Lee Vaipman, Gairdner, Robert Lea and Robert Wasson were allowed to intervene.

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. steamtug "Little Giant," Messrs. Stewart, McLafley, J. K. W. Gould and Jacob Campbell, were allowed to intervene.

Joseph Sproul, bankrupt, Butler county. Order was made for the sale of certain personal property.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. A number of Orders to Assignee for the sales of real estate was presented and approved, subject to exceptions within ten days. An order was also made for the sale of certain personal estate.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of William Phillips, Jr., vs. Wm. Phillips' administrators, C. C. Taylor, Esq., appointed Examiner.

Rees, Williams & Co., vs. Wm. Bancroft, garnishee of John F. Walter; judgment against garnishee for $198 15.

In the case of Martha B. Hauck, by her next friend, vs. Fred J. Hauck, a rule was granted on defendant for allowance, and R. B. Parker, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony on the rule.

In the divorce case of Ophelia Buchanan, by her next friend, vs. Charles A. Buchanan, Alexander, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

West End Savings Bank vs. Jacob Uherlie; plaintiff moves for a new trial.

Sarah E. Hunter filed a petition for the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Patrick Holland, Edward Kelly was appointed committee of the person and estate of said Patrick Holland, and bond of the committee approved.

Emma F. Farrell, by her next friend, presented a petition for a divorce from her husband, Thomas Farrell, and a subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in June.

The School Directors of North Fayette township vs. John Stonesipher. On petition presented, A. H. Burns, William Glass and Walter Foster were appointed reviewers.

Divorce case of Agnes M. Johnston vs. James Johnston. Rule on plaintiff to file specification.

Joseph Kirkwood vs. Adalaide Kirkwood. W. K. Jennings, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

James McAfee vs. Jane McAfee. Libellant ordered to pay respondent $50 for fees and expenses.

Priscilla Huntley vs. Richard Huntley. R. B. Petty, Esq., appointed commissioner.

Joseph Keusch vs. Watson Provost. Defendant makes a motion for a new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hughes vs. P. R. R. Co; Nelson vs. Collin; Canfield vs. Wallace *et al.*; McClintock vs. Osborne *et al.*; McClintock vs. Campbell *et al.*; Taylor vs. Snellbaugh; Hartupee vs. McDonald; Gainsford vs. Laying *et al.*; Hamilton *et al.* vs. Richardson; Weber vs. McIntyre; Ditler vs. Schad; Seibert vs. Borland; Holmes & Sons vs. Foster & Struthers; McMarland *et al.* vs. Penna. Company; Ward, assignee vs. Patton, Jr.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of James Davin vs. Henry and Domineck Murphy, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $79 69.

In the case of Wm. Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co., the jury found plaintiff for $1,422 36.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Huckenstine vs. Young; Hammal vs. Shafer; Hazelwood Building and Loan Association vs. McCandless; City of Allegheny vs. Robinson; Williams vs. Kaas; Finan *et al.* vs. Davis; Cluley vs. Phillips; same vs. same; Finan & Phillips vs. Ritchie; Scott vs. Graver; Woodwell & Co. vs. Barton; Laird vs. Hunter.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

SENTENCES.

John McWilliams and Henry Myers, who plead guilty to entering and robbing the house of Mrs. Singer, in Wilkinsburg, were sentenced each two years to the penitentiary. John Myers, a mere lad, was sent one year to the workhouse, for complicity in the robbery.

Elijah Baker and S. L. Hays, convicted of assault and battery, were sentenced to ten days in jail.

John Fletcher and Clifford Smith, convicted of assault with intent to rob, got nine months each to the workhouse.

Samuel Paisley plead guilty to a charge of fornication and bastardy, and was fined Katersky, and was sentenced to pay $20 to the guardians of the poor $25 to the prosecutor for lying-in expenses, and to defray the funeral expenses of the child, it having died.

James Dougherty, three months in the Workhouse, for unlawfully cutting a man.

Wm. Hall, for larceny, six months to the Workhouse.

Fred Heyl, fined five dollars, for simple assault.

John Ehrsman, larceny, ten days to jail.

Wm. Haney, forcible entry and detainer, fined five dollars and costs.

Van Kennedy, larceny, one year to the Penitentiary.

The Perrysville murder case is expected to come up for trial this morning.

THE grand jury ignored the suits brought by Messrs. Bost & Shutz of the South Side, against Constable Joe Chambers, who was charged with misdemeanor in office. The prosecutors had to pay the costs.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, for the week ending March 12, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Scroll-Sawing Machines—Robert McConnell, Pittsburgh. Filed August 5, 1874.

Reworking Steel—J. N. Lauth, Pittsburgh. Filed December 24, 1874.

Metallurgic Furnaces—B. Bayliss, Pittsburgh. Filed November 6, 1874.

Shovels—Peter S. Cunningham, Freehold, assignor to Thos. Weiss, Bethlehem. Filed February 6, 1875.

Railway Rail-Joints—Daniel K. Reeder, Renovo. Filed October 24, 1874.

Apparatus for Flavoring Spirits—Martin Grube, Lancaster. Filed January 5, 1875.

Transplanting Boxes—Peter Kby, Salisbury township, near Kinzer's postoffice, Lancaster county. Filed July 9, 1874.

Pipe Wrenches—Daniel Gilbert, Waynesburgh. Filed January 26, 1875.

Railway Switches—George J. Woodruff, Norristown. Filed January 26, 1875.

Scroll Saws—Jas. M. Bengler, Williamsport. Filed February 4, 1875.

Car Brake—Martin M. Hinor and J. M. Fessler, Harrisburg, assignors of one-third their right to P. B. Calder, State College. Filed February 25, 1875.

Molding Machines—A. Miller, Ringtown. Filed January 25, 1875.

Ice Elevators—Xavier Wittmer, Etna. Filed December 30, 1874.

Clamp for Anchoring Cores—Lewis E. Roberts, Quakertown. Filed January 29, 1875.

Toy Automatons—D. K. Hatfield, Pottstown. Filed December 16, 1874.

Dumping Cages for Elevators—James McCulloch, Kingston. Filed January 21, 1875.

Rolls for Straightening and Finishing Tubes—George Mattison, Mckeesport, assignor to the National Tube Works Company, same place. Filed January 23, 1875.

OHIO.

Vehicle Springs—J. M. Pressey, Salineville. Filed February 3, 1875.

Portable Stirrers for Cooking Vessels. Francis M. Roush, Massillon. Filed February 2, 1875.

Grain Separators—William M. Koppes, Seville. Filed November 9, 1874.

Horse Powers—Ellis J. Hoyle and John W. Hoyle, Martin's Ferry. Filed September 21, 1874.

Engine Hose—Truman L. Pierce, Akron, assignor of one-half his right to Jos. M. Segur, same place. Filed January 20, 1875.

Firemen's Ladder—P. P. Carnes, Cleveland. Filed January 11, 1875.

Washing-Machines—Frances M. Lechner, Waynesburg. Filed November 25, 1874.

Churns—David C. Bailey, South Salem. Filed May 16, 1874.

Gate-Sprinklers—P. Muller, Cleveland. Filed January 14, 1875.

Fire Cleaners or Scrapers—Wm. H. Kees and Lorenz Schmidt, Cleveland. Filed February 2, 1875.

Frames for Portable Steam-Engines—J. W. Hill, Dayton, assignor of one-half to Christian Heckelsrote, same place. Filed July 2, 1874.

Wood Working Vessels—H. Mix, Avenue, and Wm. E. Jacobs, Columbus, said Jacobs assignor to said Mix. Filed November 3, 1874.

Wood Filling Compounds—H. L. Dorr, Dayton, and Henry Seyfert, Cincinnati. Filed January 25, 1875.

Stacker Attachments for Thrashing Machines—Levi Kittinger and J. K. Kurtz, Massillon. Filed January 19, 1875.

RE-ISSUE.

Horse Hay Rakes—Benjamin Owen, Dayton. Patent No. 155,967, dated October 15, 1874. Filed November 16, 1874.

Saw Grinding Machines—David M. Mefford, Toledo, assignor to the American Invention Company, St. Louis, Missouri. Patent No. 157,706, dated April 8, 1875. Filed January 28, 1875.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Machines for Making Wooden Pins—Samuel S. Eskey, Parkersburg, assignor to Thomas P. Butcher, same place. Filed January 13, 1875.

OIL REFINERY BURNED.

The Riverside Refinery Struck by Lightning and Destroyed—Twelve Hundred Barrels Refined Oil Consumed—Loss $25,000.

The Riverside oil refinery, owned by Elkin & Flack, at Willow Grove, a short distance below Bennett station, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. About half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, during the thunder storm then prevailing, the large tank near the barreling and bleaching house, containing about a thousand barrels crude oil, was struck by lightning, and in an instant it was all ablaze. The fire was soon communicated to the barreling house, in which were stored about five hundred barrels refined oil, and in a few minutes that building was completely enveloped in flames.

An alarm turned in from box 63, Allegheny, brought out the fire department of that city, and notwithstanding the fact that the burning refinery was located outside the city limits—a short distance—the firemen went to work manfully, and battled with the flames all day, saving by their exertions some valuable property, comprising the stills belonging to the refinery and a dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Chapman, foreman of the works.

The property destroyed may be enumerated as follows: The barreling and bleaching house, the large crude oil tank, four distilling tanks, two tank cars, twelve hundred barrels refined oil, a thousand barrels crude oil, and five hundred barrels benzine.

The buildings, tanks and machinery destroyed were valued at $16,000; the refined oil, $7,000; crude oil $2,000, and benzine about $1,000, making a total loss of $25,000. This is fully covered by insurance, the company holding policies of about $15,000 in each of ten companies, four of which are in Wheeling, West Virginia, and the remaining six in this city.

The two tank cars destroyed were standing on the railroad track, in close proximity to the refinery, which occupied the entire square bounded by Water street, the railroad track and the river. The tank contained benzine, and the intense heat caused them to explode, the tops being blown in and considerably damaged. These cars were the property of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

The Riverside refinery was formerly owned by the firm of Elkin, Bly & Co., but on the first of January last Capt. David Bly disposed of his interest, and the firm is at present composed of Messrs. George W. Elkin and Jas. W. Flack, as Elkin & Flack. We learn it is the intention of the firm to proceed at once to rebuild.

THE SUPPLEMENT.

Probable Defeat of the Section to Increase the City Debt—The Water Supply, etc.

Gentlemen who have returned from Harrisburg, report that the supplement to the Wallace act will be passed, with the exception of the section authorizing an increase of the city indebtedness. This is one of the most important parts of the bill, as it is absolutely necessary in order to secure the completion of the new Water Works, and a supply of water to hill wards on the South Side. The Democratic House, however, is determined to defeat the measure, and all the money heretofore expended in water extension must remain unproductive. This is certainly most unwise, and will entail additional burthens upon the people of this city. The revenues from water will be very largely augmented as soon as the new works are finished but they cannot be completed with the money in the hands. It is stated that there were men at Harrisburg, lobbying to defeat this part of the bill, whose object is to force Councils to purchase the South Side water works at a fifty or four times their value, and that their efforts are being seconded by certain members of the House. The intention of the Water Committee is to extend water facilities to the South Side, as soon as the works are finished, but unless the means are furnished the works must remain uncompleted, and the whole city may stay time be found without an adequate water supply. Let those who defeat the legislation asked for by Councils, take the responsibility.

The sections relative to the classification of property for taxation, will pass without opposition; as will also the section taking from the Mayor the power to supervise the conduct of city officers. At least this is the view entertained by those who have been on the ground.

QUICK WORK.

The Cylinder for the Samson Engine Successfully Cast.

The heavy cylinder for the old water works engine Samson was successfully cast at Hartupee's foundry on Saturday, in the presence of Water Superintendent Atkinson and Mr. Geo. F. Larmier, Inspector of machinery. The order was given but one week before, and Mr. Hartupee had to make necessary patterns and other preparations. The casting was done under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Elkins. The casting was the largest piece of work ever done in this city. It is claimed that the cylinder will be in place and at work in four weeks.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

A Farmer's Son Shoots Himself, Cuts His Throat and Lies Down in the Water and Dies.

Stephen Lilley, son of Thomas Lilley, a wealthy farmer near California, Washington county, a few miles below Brownsville, Pa., committed suicide yesterday morning about eight o'clock by shooting himself in the forehead, and afterward cutting his throat, completely severing the jugular vein and windpipe. He ate breakfast, and said he was going to the sugar camp. His father and brother, going out shortly after, discovered his coat, hat and watch lying on a stump, which aroused their suspicions. Search was made, and his lifeless body was found lying in a small stream, face downward. He had been unwell for several days. Otherwise, no cause is known for his rash act.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Fred. J. Hauch, a Well Known Pittsburgher, Reported to Have Committed Suicide by Poison.

The following dispatch was received last evening:

CHICAGO, March 14, 1875, 6 P. M.

Edward Hauch, No. 238 Centre avenue:

A certain F. J. Hauch poisoned himself to-day in a hotel here. What shall I do with the body and valuable effects?

EMILE DIETZSCH, Coroner.

The party referred to in the dispatch is Mr. Fred J. Hauch, a well known druggist of this city, and proprietor of the store addressed. Edward Hauch is his brother, and has for some time lately been in charge of the store. Mr. Fred Hauch left the city on the two o'clock train, Saturday morning, for Chicago, and must have arrived there at about eight o'clock yesterday morning.

As may be seen by reference to the court reports elsewhere, Mr. Hauch is defendant in a divorce suit now pending. In consequence of this trouble, we are informed, he has been drinking considerably for some days, and it was on account of this suit, it is believed, that he left the city. He had with him a considerable amount of money, possibly about two thousand dollars. No particulars of the occurrence have as yet been received, although telegrams have been sent. Louis and Christopher Hauch left this morning for Chicago, and if the report of their brother's death be true, they will bring home the body. Our friends do not believe that the poisoning, if he was poisoned, was done intentionally. They say that Fred. was in the habit of drinking, of taking morphine and bromide of potassium, and may, after a long journey, upon an empty stomach, have taken an overdose.

Mr. Hauch was in good circumstances, and leaves a wife and two children. He was well known in this city; has been in the drug business here for many years, and was considered one of the best posted in the business. He was thirty-eight years of age.

The following dispatch was received at this office last night after the above was in type:

A man named J. Hauch, supposed by papers found on his person to be from Pittsburgh, committed suicide at Kuhn's Hotel to-day, using hydrocyanic (prussic) acid.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

A Raid in the East End—Tools Captured.

On Saturday evening, from information received from citizens, officer Roger O'Mara of the detective force, made information before the Mayor charging Robert Austin and Patrick Fitzgerald with keeping a gambling house. It was alleged that the gambling was conducted in the Clinton House, kept by John Beemer, on Penn avenue, near the railroad bridge, East end. Officers O'Mara, Demmel and patrolman Scott started out on the 9:20 train the same evening armed with warrants. Meantime Capt. Lusk, in charge of the East Liberty station house, was telegraphed to have a number of men in readiness for work, and when the detectives arrived on the scene there was a sufficient force awaiting to aid them. Detective Demmel entered the Clinton House first, and the bar keeper, evidently suspecting something, attempted to give notice to parties within. He also attempted to lock the front hall entrance. The officers went up stairs and found a party of nine young men around a table littered with cards and considerable money. They arrested Fitzgerald and Austin, and captured money and checks. Subsequently Mr. Beemer's bar-tender was taken into custody for attempting to interfere with the officers by locking the door of the saloon leading to the doorway.

The prisoners and captured property were brought to the mayor's office shortly before midnight. His Honor fixed the bail for Austin and Fitzgerald at $2,000 each. Both men remained in the Central Station House all night, but yesterday morning Fitzgerald procured bail and was released.

The articles captured were a faro table, cards, boxes, chips, &c.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell remains with us another week, and will be supported by Mr. Barrias. This evening she will produce "Lorle." The usual large and enthusiastic audience will doubtless be in attendance.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At this theater an unusual array of attractions are offered this week. The Western sisters, three in number, Cassim and Fritz, the Love sisters, Peter Goshen, Kitty Sharpe Fritz and other new stars are announced to appear, while the Manchester and Jennings combination has been re-engaged. On Wednesday afternoon and evening, Tom Allen, the champion, and Ned Donnelly will appear in friendly bouts with the gloves. On Thursday evening Mr. Harry W. Williams, the most capable of stage managers, is to have his annual benefit, when extra attractions will be offered.

Spelling Matches.

AN orthographical contest is to take place next Friday evening at Sewickley.

THERE is to be a spelling match in the Eighth U. P. church, Rev. Sands, on Tuesday evening.

A CONTEST in East Liberty last Friday evening, a prize was awarded to Miss Sophia Keenan, a daughter of T. J. Keenan, Esq.

A SPELLING match will be held in the South Pittsburgh Baptist church on Tuesday evening next. Admission ten cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

A MATCH is to be spelled on Thursday evening, in the First Christian church, Allegheny, corner of Arch street and Montgomery avenue. The captains chosen are Rev. King and Professor Sloan.

PROFESSOR LOGAN, of the Springfield school, has accepted the challenge of Professor Squires, of the Williamsburg school, for a spelling match of twenty-five from the highest grammar department.

THERE was a spirited contest at Mount Oliver church, Twenty-second ward, Friday night, at which Mr. James Murdoch carried off the prize, a handsome album. Another match is announced for next Friday evening.

AT the sociable on Wednesday evening at the Fourth United Presbyterian church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, a class of twenty teachers of Pittsburgh, headed by Professors Ford and Andrews, will spell against the same number from Allegheny, headed by Professors Morrow and Conroy. City Superintendents Davis, of Allegheny, and Lucky, of this city, will act as masters. The words are to be taken from "Osgood's Speller."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SPRING FEVER is now in order.

ALL the police are required to have their uniforms by April 1st.

MR. JAMES I